FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 28, 1856. [NO. 2030.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—From the Wilmington Herald we learn that the Stockholders met at Haywood on the 17th inst., Hon. Hugh Waddell presiding, and Messrs. H. A. London, D. E. McNair, and John Manning, Secretaries.

Seth B. Jones, Esq. represented the State.

The Reports of the President, Engineer and Treasurer were read, received and ordered to be filed.

Nathaniel Clegg, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, By a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, requesting the Directors to secure the services of E. A. Douglass, Esq., of Pennsylvania, or some other competent engineer, to superintend the work on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers; and in compliance with which the Directors did employ said Douglass for the sum of $5000 per annum:

Resolved, That though we have the utmost confidence in the skill and ability of said Douglass, we are of opinion that he has not devoted that time and attention to our work which the salary given him would justify and demand.

Resolved, That if said Douglass cannot devote more of his time and talent to our work, that the Directors are hereby requested to reduce his salary or to discharge him.

Which resolutions, on motion of M. Q. Waddell, Esq., were laid on the table.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., offered the following:

Resolved, That no portion of the $300,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1854-'5 shall be applied in payment of any interest or preferred stock until the completion of the work on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

On motion of Isaac Clegg, Esq., this resolution was indefinitely postponed.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, 1st., That the balance of the $300,000, be kept by the Treasurer of the company, for the purpose of paying the interest upon preferred stock.

Resolved, 2d., That it was unwise and impolitic in the Directors of the Company to fritter away the funds of this Company, in holding their meetings at so many different places in the State, involving an expense in travelling, by the payment of the per diem of each member of the Board, wholly useless and at war with the best interests of the company. [Unanimously rejected.]

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., then offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Directors of this Company have delayed this work unnecessarily, by refusing to accept bids for the work on Deep River from persons who were responsible, and offered to take the work and run the chance of getting their pay out of any funds remaining after the Cape Fear River should be finished; and, finally, when the work on Deep River was let out, they let out only a portion of it, greatly to the detriment of those residing and owning lands above the points, to which the work is now only to be unished.

Adopted by a majority of 21—the State voting no.

John H. Haughton, Esq., offered the following:

Resolved, That the President and Directors shall put to contract all the remaining work on Deep River, or so much thereof as the means of the company will justify, having a due regard to the completion of the Cape Fear, as contemplated by the resolution of the last general meeting at Wilmington on this subject; and that, in carrying out this resolution, said Board are hereby authorized to employ the slaves of the company, or to sell them, and apply the funds thereof, as in their discretion they may deem best for the speedy consummation of the object herein expressed; and that the resolution of last Wilmington meeting, or so much thereof as is in conflict with this, be rescinded.

Resolved, 2d., That the work Deep River be done on the most economical plan upon which the Chief Engineer can have the same executed, having a due regard to a good navigation. [Adopted.]

Col. John McRae offered the following resolution:

Resolved; That the President and Directors of this Company be and are hereby authorised and requested, if in their opinion they shall deem it advisable, to enter into an agreement with some private individuals or companies, for putting on boats and transporting produce and merchandize over such portions of the work as may or shall be completed; and that, in making any such arrangement, they shall fix the rate of tolls to be paid on such produce and merchandize, and a maximum rate of freight to be charged by such individuals or companies. [Passed.]

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Col. McRae:

WHEREAS, It is an essential feature in the operations of any Corporation or Company, that there be some head man possessing suitable qualities, who shall be responsible for the successful prosecution, and management of its operations, and whereas, in the prosecution of the enterprise, undertaken by this Company, the suitable qualifications required, are skill and experience, such as we believe to be possessed by Mr. E. A. Douglass, the gentleman chosen by the Directory as Engineer, with the approbation of this Company. Therefore

Resolved, That while we hold him responsible for the success of his plans adopted by our Directory, it would be manifestly unjust, that they should be changed, or that he and his agents should be interfered with, in the execution of them, without his consent. Which were adopted.

Col. Alex. Murchison was re-elected President, and Messrs. Haughton, McNeill and Cassidey, Directors.

On motion of H. A. London, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Company be authorized to receive subscription for preferred stock and the first moneys raised by said subscription be used by him, first to pay off John C. Smith and Henry Elliot, and after that Alex. Murchison and all others.

On motion of John A. Moore, it was

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed at as early a day as possible to raise from the preferred stock, any deficit that the contemplated alterations in the work may not meet, for the completion of the work at the Gulf, and at P. G. Evans'. Provided, however, that this resolution be understood as applying to the work only so much of said stock as may not be necessary to pay old debts against the Company.

On motion of N. M. Clegg, it was Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors be and are hereby authorized to make such an arrangement with the Trustee for the use of the steamboat J. H. Haughton by the Company as may be to the best interest of all parties.

The following Preamble and Resolutions offered by Dr. S. McClanahan, passed unanimously, viz:

Whereas there is now pending before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, a resolution of enquiry as to the propriety and expediency of establishing on Deep River a National Foundry and Armory, and whereas such a work would not only add greatly to the value of the Coal region and to that of the Agricultural interests of the surrounding country by furnishing a large home market for all surplus produce, but to that of the State of North Carolina at large. Be it therefore

Resolved, That a committee of six persons be appointed by the President of this Convention who shall memorialize Congress on this subject and visit Norfolk and Charleston if deemed proper, at which points there are Navy Yards interested in this subject and procure their aid and that of their Representatives in Congress in obtaining for the State of North Carolina, the benefit of the foundry and armory.

On motion of J. C. Smith, the president of the Convention was added to the committee.

The Convention then adjourned.

Mr. Cassidey, one of the Directors of the above Company, has published a card in the Wilmington Herald, stating that Messrs. Dangan Cartwright & Co., had submitted a proposition to the Directors, to take the entire work on Deep River, and complete it in August next, at the Engineer's estimates, and according to his plans and specifications; *and not to be paid for, until all the work on the River below was completed*, and then if our fund fell short (the $300,000) they would take (if necessary) to the amount of $25,000 of preferred stock as payment." This proposal, says Mr. C., was rejected: For it, Messrs. John H. Haughton, and James Cassidey. For rejecting the proposion, Hon. A. Rencher, J. J. Jackson, R. E. Rives. Col. A. S. McNeill absent.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on Saturday morning with Liverpool papers to the 5th instant. They contain no news of importance. The peace question, and the reception of the intelligence of peace in the various States of Europe, constitute the principal items, and in these there does not appear any thing new or interesting. The Imperial manifesto issued at St. Petersburg, after announcing the peace, adds, as the essential element of the agreement, "the object of the war having been gained by the security acquired for the privileges of the Christians in the East." No additional disclosures have been made as to the provisions of the Treaty.

Liverpool Markets, April 4.—Cotton.—The peace news gave an impetus to the market, and the demand since has been active, resulting in an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per pound in the ordinary qualities, and an ¼d. per pound in "middling" Business has revived in Manchester again and the prospects seem promising.

Breadstuffs.—The signing of the treaty of peace has not been followed by any change in the corn market. The best qualities of flour and wheat are in demand at previous rates, but other sorts are nominal quotations.

The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel says:

"Dr. Porcher, of Charleston, has in his possession a horn, about seven inches in length, and in diameter two inches and three quarters, bearing a close resemblance to a ram's horn, which he extracted from the head of a negress, aged about 52, born on a plantation in St. John's Berkeley, S. C. The tumor commenced forming some eight years since, with a swelling and discharge, and, after a while, a gradual increase in size. During the four months preceding its removal, it grew some two inches, and having, in curving around, reached the face in the temporal region, just to the left of one eye, and having commenced suppuration of the skin, with which it had come in contact, its immediate removal was necessitated. Its removal, which was done in December 1854, in the presence of Dr. D. J. Cain, and several students of the Charleston Preparatory Medical School, was accompanied with comparatively little pain. It was found, upon examination afterwards, that some remains of the original growth remained, and there is some probability that it may increase in size and again require removal."

Cotton Speculation.—It is said there is reason to believe that one of the greatest speculations that has taken place for many years, is now going on in the article of cotton. The parties are said to be residents of New York, England and the Southern States, aided by the banks in New York and the South. The object is to get possession of so much of the crop as to control the market, and run the prices up very high. It is said it will require an investment of twenty-five million dollars for five or six months, to effect the object of the speculators. The probability is, that they will disturb the market and enhance the price for a while, but finally bring ruin on themselves.

A CURIOUS $5 NOTE.—A negro arrested in Petersburg for stealing a coat from a Jew dealer, excused himself by the plea that he had paid a $5 note for it. On further catechising him as to the kind of money he paid, Moses "described the five dollar bill as having been in silver change, of which there were three gold dollars, two silver halves, and four quarters, one of the gold dollars was a five franc piece, and two of the quarters were in ninepences. This was quite a catalogue of ingredients for a V bill, but the Mayor was convinced of the presence of too much alloy about the mixture, so he ordered Moses twenty lashes, and gave his accuser back the coat, with a double handful of satisfaction." So says the Petersburg Express.

COTTON.—Total receipts 3,065,009 bales, against 2,141,740 last year. Increase 921,269.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1856.

A VISIT TO THE MINERAL REGION.—*Iron Ore.*—Our second day in this interesting section of Chatham County was devoted to a ride and ramble through the Iron region, including the remarkable spot called "Ore Hill," or "Iron Mountain." In this excursion we were again favored with the pleasant company of Wm. McClane, Esq., whose love of the sciences of Geology and Mineralogy has led him to explore nearly every foot of the ground in that section, and whose practical knowledge had enabled him to trace their rich deposites through all their ramifications of hill and valley.

Leaving the Gulf, on the Gulf and Graham Plank Road, half a mile brought us to the line of the outcrop of the coal, and immediately afterwards a vein of iron ore presented itself. 6 miles further we came upon a vein of pure oxide of iron, very abundant and rich, the ore being scattered profusely over and under the surface, and extending for miles on each side of the road. We stopped and broke up with a hammer many pieces of the ore, bringing off some of the richest specimens.

Five miles beyond this, we turned off the Plank Road, (which by the way is very well constructed,) and proceeded to the left hand a mile or two to Ore Hill. This is an immense conical eminence, several hundred feet high, about half a mile from its base to its summit, and thence extending west nearly two miles in flat table land. At its Western extremity is the Mineral Spring known formerly as the Hickory Spring, and more recently as the Mount Vernon Spring, a place of considerable resort for many years past, considering the limited accommodations for company.

We were satisfied with ascending the hill to its summit. Its surface is covered with ore, and there are several pits, of the depth of 10 to 20 feet each, which were opened and worked *during the Revolutionary War*, but have ever since been neglected. In these pits are presented to view immense masses of the ore, from which the exterior was chiseled off and worked up at the Foundry on Tick creek, near by, the ruins of which are still visible. The hill, and to an unknown extent beyond it, is literally full of ore, and it can scarcely be too much to say, that there is enough to make all the iron that North Carolina can want, for rail road or other purposes, for ages to come. The ore at this point differs in kind from that passed on the road, being of the description called red Hæmetite, a very valuable variety, and when mixed with the pure oxide, making a very strong iron. In breaking it, a rich and very fine vermilion powder is left on the hammer, an evidence of its kind and quality.

We descended the hill at a different point from that of ascent, but still there lay the iron ore, constantly tempting to the use of the hammer in breaking it up for examination, and for specimens to bring off.

Reaching the base of the hill, we returned to the Gulf by a different route, so as to pass other veins of iron and coal. Two miles from the hill, we saw a vein of ore, and two miles further another.

When nearer Deep river at Evans's (now Stuart's) mill, we came upon the outcrop of coal and a vein of iron ore, whose course we pursued about 5 miles to the Gulf. In several places we saw pits opened both to the coal and iron. On P. G. Evans's late plantation, the coal is anthracite, not pure at the surface, but supposed to be below. On Wilcox's and Palmer's the same description of coal is found. It is not so valuable, even when pure, as the bituminous, but is preferable for parlor use.

This coal out-crop is all in a straight line with that at the Gulf, Egypt, Taylor's, Farmersville, and Hornesville. From Farmersville we had followed it about 20 miles; but Mr. McClane had explored it for nearly 30 miles, and has only postponed the further pursuit towards South Carolina till a convenient season.

We said it was a straight line, but there is one remarkable variation. A mile or two above the Gulf occurs a trap dike, where the seam of coal turns off towards the river at right angles, for half a mile, then resumes its former course for 1¼ miles, then back to its original line, and thus resumes its place in the regular formation.

We had thus traveled on this day around a circumference of about 25 miles, abounding with coal and iron and fire clay. Near by, also, are soap stone mines, which our friend Robt. A. Stuart, Esq., is grinding into a powder finer than the finest flour, having a contract with a New York company for 1500 barrels of such powder. What the New Yorkers do with it is a matter of conjecture only, but doubtless it is used for some purpose of adulteration, and comes back to us at the South in some material increased ten fold in value by the operation. Messrs. Haughton have also discovered on their lands a Mineral Paint, that is said to be very valuable. A specimen of it was exhibited at our last County Fair. There are also found in various contiguous places, grit of the best quality for corn mill stones, sand stone for grind stones, (of which we saw a very fine one at Mr. Daniel Campbell's, on Crawley's creek,) and abundance of excellent brown stone for building purposes.

There is abundant and cheap water power also in all that region; and the farm lands are not often excelled for native richness of soil or for beauty of situation and adaptability for improvement. As may be supposed, such a country is more thickly settled than the sand-hills of Cumberland, with an intelligent and comparatively wealthy population. The Gulf, and Carbonton, and Egypt, are at present small villages; but one or more of them is probably destined to grow into importance when the rich treasures of that region begin to be developed.

Timber.—During the whole of our previous rides, we had an eye to the kind and quality of Timber through which we passed. But we had so far found none of that great size which will be wanted for the U. S. Arsenal in this place, should that become one for Construction of Gun Carriages and other Ordnance stores. Parting with regret from our friend Mr. McClane on Thursday evening, we crossed at the Gulf into Moore county, on Friday, and fell into the care of Messrs. Peter M. & Daniel Campbell, of that county, who accompanied us ten or twelve miles to Crawley's Creek and McLennon's Creek, where in the course of long rambles on foot through their forests, we had ample occasion to cry *Eureka!* On these streams we found White Oak trees (the description principally wanted) Red Oak and Pine, measuring from 13 to 15 feet in circumference, 4 feet from the ground, and one which we measured a foot lower down, was 18 feet in circumference. There were besides, immense poplar, hickory, gum, and maple trees; many of every description straight and without a limb for 50 or 60 feet from the ground. We heard also of equal or even superior Timber on New Hope and Lick creeks; and our friend and companion continued his explorations up Deep River into Randolph county, where he found very fine Timber, though generally not of the largest size; and where also he found abundance of iron ore, of the magnetic and specular varieties, which are among the more valuable kinds. We regretted that we were obliged to give up the excursion at Carthage, and to return home to business.

We need scarcely sum up the conclusions to which this trip has brought us. Those who have done us the honor to read can anticipate them. We feel prouder of our State, which possesses so much wealth, and hope to feel prouder of our people, who will not, like unprofitable servants, suffer that wealth to lie buried. We look forward to the day when this part of North Carolina will rival the great State of Pennsylvania in industry, enterprize, internal improvements, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, wealth, population, and the political power and personal influence which these bring with them. Let every patriot North Carolinian put forth his energies to speed the coming day. Especially let every citizen of the Cape Fear section determine to have a share of the honor and the profit of the great achievement.

We must not close our notice of the Deep River region, without returning acknowledgments for the kindness and courtesy shown us by all whom we had occasion to meet. Besides Mr. McClane and the Messrs. Campbell, already mentioned, we were also indebted to Doctors Chas. and John Chalmers, Robt. A. Stuart, Mr. Dunn, Brooks Harris, Esq., and others; indeed, as we have said, all with whom we came in contact.

ORCHARDS.—It is a great pleasure to notice the improvement which is taking place in the cultivation of Fruits in this State. People are not satisfied, as formerly, to have a few apple or peach trees without thought whether they be good or bad. But thanks to a better taste, and to the opportunities presented by native Pomologists, such as the Lindleys, Fentress, Mock, and Lutterloh, they have come to the reasonable conclusion that a tree of good fruit takes up no more space, and costs no more to cultivate, than a bad one, whilst the pleasure and profit of an inferior one will not bear comparison with the best kinds.

Whilst at Egypt, we saw an apple orchard which excelled anything we had ever seen North or South. There were 37 acres of well selected ground, covered by thrifty and beautiful young trees, very regular in size, regularly planted, carefully trimmed, and the ground about them cultivated more neatly than most people cultivate their gardens. The trees were selected and set out by the late Peter Evans, Esq. before he sold the property, and they have fallen into good hands, to carry out his liberal views. Mr. McClane informed us that the last year's crop furnished a great variety of the finest kinds of fruit, such as would have been worth thousands of dollars if it could have been conveniently gotten to a market.

By a letter recently received from a friend in Richmond county, we learn that a number of gentlemen in that county are giving the subject of Pomology their personal attention. Among these, Dr. Covington, we understand, has 90 varieties of Apples, 30 of Peaches, 15 of Pears, &c. Presley N. Stanback, Esq. has 50 kinds of Apples, 30 of Peaches, (the finest orchard of Peaches within our informant's knowledge,) 15 of Pears, 6 of Plums, 9 of Cherries. Col. Walter L. Steele has also an extensive variety of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, and Plums.

MR. FILLMORE AND THE NOMINATION.—The news of his nomination for the Presidency has reached Mr. Fillmore at Rome, as we learn from the foreign correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger. It was announced to him by a numerous body of friends, but, says the writer, "had not the least influence on him, who really seems to be the most imperturbable man I ever saw." Mr. Fillmore is in fine health and spirits, and will return to this country early in the summer.

CLEAR UP THE STREETS AND YARDS.—An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, saith the old proverb.

We are requested by a Lady to ask the City Fathers, commonly known as the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville, to exert themselves to preserve the health of the town by keeping the streets, alleys, ditches, and commons, clean and dry. And we will add, on our own hook, a similar request to the owners of lots, to clean up, whitewhash, and drain their premises. There is an almost magical effect on health, of cleanliness; and the extent of the sickness last Fall—not malignant indeed, but unpleasant and expensive—should warn us to use all possible means to preserve the good reputation which our town had acquired during the previous eight or ten years. Begin now to clean up, and persevere through the Spring, Summer and Fall.

LOOK TO YOUR VINES.—A friend, in this vicinity, who cultivates with much success, the Scuppernong and other grapes, informs us that his Scuppernong vines have been attacked by a whitish colored bug entirely new to him. The insect is found between the old and the new bark formations, and its operations cause profuse bleeding of the vine. Look to it in time; for the destruction of the Scuppernong vines, or of a single crop, would be a great loss.

WHAT RAIL ROADS DO.—We copied from the Ohio R. R. Record, a few days ago, an interesting article showing the effect of railroads in that State. An instance nearer home is furnished by the last Concord Gazette, which publishes a statement made by the Clerk of Cabarrus County Court.

The number of acres of land in the county is 218,408; valued, under the new assessment, at $1,602,469.75; an increase of nearly *eight hundred thousand dollars*, 100 per cent., over the valuation of the preceding year.

The number of Town lots is 155. They are valued at $121,088; an increase of $78,908.25, or about 150 per cent., over the preceding year.

These are the effects of the North Carolina Rail Road upon Cabarrus. We do not recollect the amount subscribed by that County to build the Road, but think that it was about $100,000. Their stock in the Road does not pay any direct returns in dividends; but for every dollar contributed to the Road, the county has received *eight dollars* in return in increased wealth.

CREDITABLE.—The Asheborough Bulletin says that the jail of Randolph County is at present without a tenant.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Bunn's Level, Harnett County, William Parker, Postmaster; and Sandy Level, Johnston County, B. C. Richardson, P. M.

Land Warrants are in brisk demand at an advance in Washington. 160's and 80's $1 10¾ to $1 11¼; 120's and 60's, $1 06 to $1 07; 40's, $1 14 to $1 16.

MARRIED,

In this town, this morning, by the Rev. Jas. H. Brent, Mr. HENRY W. GROVES, of Wilmington, to Miss SARAH A. SUNDY, daughter of Capt. Jas. Sundy of this place.

St. Augustine, (Fla.) paper please copy.

At Richmond Hill, Yadkin county, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Parker, DANIEL FOWLE, Esq. of Raleigh, to Miss ELLEN BRENT PEARSON, daughter of Hon. R. M. Pearson.

DIED,

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Ann Roberts, in Lenoir county, of Scarlet Fever, after an illness of three days, MARY ANN BROADHURST, daughter of Dr. John C. Broadhurst, of Long Creek, New Hanover county, aged 10 years and 4 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line, 23d inst., Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for D & E J Lilly, C Lutterloh, J Swan, Beaver Creek Co, C Harrison, Blount's Creek Co, J Gilchrist, Dr J A Hanks, J B Williams, J C Poe. Lutterloh & Co's Line, 23d inst., Str Rowan, with goods for G McNeill, Troy & Marsh, Drake, Parker & Co, Cook & Johnson, E A Vogler, E W Linebach, L W Gorrell, H B Elliott, Beaver Creek Co, E J Hale & Son, C W McKay, C Lutterloh, F Fries, Morrison, McNeill & Co, Ray & Pearce, Culbreth & Parker, Love.

Banks' Line, 23d inst., Str J R Grist, with goods for D Murphy, W McIntyre, E H Wharton, G Lauder, S T Hawley & Son, Cross Creek Co, W McClane, G W Lawrence, J R McDonald, W N Tillinghast, R Jones, D & W McLaurin, H H Depo, J G Cook, C Goddard.

C F Line, 22d inst., Str Flora McDonald, with goods for S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, R T Long, J A Womack & Co, Worth & Utley, A W Steel, E & L Russell, J H Foust, Elking Co, Vestal & Watson, J M Worth & Son, Rockfish Co, A G Heaton, E Belo, Mrs S J Hart, D Murchison & Son, Starr & Williams, Dr C Chalmers, A B Marsh, D Murphy, Cook & Johnson, A J Woodward, J Ottarburg.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.—Schr G M Smith fm N York. 20.—Schr. J P Wetherill fm Boston, David Smith fm Philadelphia. 21.—Br Brig Queen of the West fm N. York, Tyrant fm Providence; Schrs Emma Furbish fm Rockland, Me, H Young, and J H Chadbourn fm Boston, S Hotchkiss fm Charleston, Ben fm New York. 22.—Schrs Agnes H Ward fm Washington, Union fm Charleston.

REMEMBER!
H. R. PRICE,
Fashionable Tailor.

TAKES the liberty of informing the Public of Montgomery and Richmond Counties, that he has taken an office attached to the store belonging to Messrs. Townsend, Steele & Co., PEKIN, Montgomery county. His matured experience will enable him to execute all orders entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, and in the most approved and fashionable style.

Every description of Gentlemen's Garments cut to order at the shortest notice.

Agent for Fowler & Wells's Phrenological and other publications.

Pekin, March 21, 1856. 91*6t

NOTICE.

MY wife MARY COLE, has left my bed and board without cause: This is therefore to forewarn any and all persons from trading with her, harboring or boarding her in any way, as I am determined not to pay any accounts she may make against me or pay her board. STEPHEN COLE.

March 12, 1856. 91*1m

THE WHIGS OF KENTUCKY.

In publishing the proceedings of the Whig State Convention of Kentucky, which we propose to copy on Monday, the National Intelligencer says:

We need not say to our regular readers that all efforts directed to the efficient reorganization of that party, with which it has so long been the pride of this journal to co-operate, command at once our earnest sympathy and approval. Not having yet brought ourselves to believe that the beneficent agency of the Whig party has been wholly excluded from the sphere of American politics by the more recent political combinations which have for a time paralyzed its vigor, we still abide by the conviction that the "Old Line Whigs" will not desert the colors which they have so long borne up, and under which, if they did not always command success, they at least enjoyed the elevating conviction of having deserved it.

The history of the Whig party, throughout the whole of its existence, contains a protest against the counsels of those who would be glad to see its members disband in the face of temporary defeat and disappointment. For who is ignorant that the Whig party, even while remaining in the minority, has always exerted a material influence on American politics? It is quite true that its efficiency in measures of national policy has frequently been manifested rather in the preservation of the country from the mischievous tendencies of radical Democracy than in the successful establishment of any particular system of administrative expedients; yet no one will deny that its influence for good has often been the most signal on precisely those occasions when it has discharged the duties of patriotism with only the greater honor because unswayed by the emoluments of office or the temptations of place. Even if fidelity to Whig principles was not calculated to ensure their final acceptance by a majority of the American people, we should be loth to believe that the conservative members of such an organization are prepared to abandon that patriotic function which, even as a "minority party," they have always discharged to the honor and advantage of the country.

While preferring, from long-established conviction of their wisdom and justice, the general principles of the Whig party, we do not deem it necessary, nor would it be in accordance with our habits or tastes, to impeach the patriotism or arraign the motives of other political confederations; which all, it is to be hoped, have the welfare of a common country as their ultimate aim. Yet, in the words of a great statesman who commanded the highest respect and admiration while living, and who being dead yet speaketh, it seems still to be the duty of all Whigs who are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles they formerly espoused, while steadfastly "adhering to their separate and distinct organization, to treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and to invite co-operation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish."

If any thing besides their attachment to principle were needed to convince the faithful Whigs of their duty in the present political complications, they might, we think, find it in the eloquent eulogies paid the Whig men and Whig principles by the opponents who heretofore most uniformly resisted the official elevation of the former and the adoption of the latter. The surviving members of the Whig family may at least profit by this attestation to the wisdom and virtues of the fathers who imbued them with the Whig faith, and feel themselves called to new efforts in reanimating and reuniting the Whig household.

And there seems to be a fitness in the fact that the Whigs of Kentucky have taken it upon themselves to make a formal appeal for this purpose to their brethren throughout the Union. For, as is remarked by the President of the Convention, the Whig party of that gallant State has for more than twenty-five years maintained a political ascendancy in the State Government and in her representation in the Federal Councils, and with a benefit to the country at large which may be safely referred "to the impartial judgment of the wise and good of all parties." And it is a pleasing coincidence, as well as a convincing testimony to the truth of this latter observation, that while the Whigs of Kentucky were assembled in council at Lexington on the 12th of the present month, the anniversary of the birth of HENRY CLAY, men of *all parties* were gathered at the Slashes of Hanover, in the State of Virginia, to do honor to the memory of him who was not only the great exponent of Whig principles, but also the patriot and statesman who never gave up to party what was meant for his whole country.

We repeat, then, that we heartily approve the spirit and object of this movement commenced by the Whigs of Kentucky, and indulge the hope that it will meet with a response from all who cherish kindred sentiments. Meanwhile, for ourselves, we can only say to the "Old-Line Whigs," whom it may be our honor to address, that it still seems expedient to us that the Whig party should preserve its distinct organization, and, as we have heretofore had occasion to suggest, abide its proper time for making the weight of its influence felt in that decision which duty and patriotism shall call upon it to take in the present conjuncture of political events. When that decision shall have been ascertained, we feel assured it will be found on the side of sound government and national prosperity, since to suppose otherwise would be contrary to the history and antecedents of the party throughout the entire period of its existence and activity.

THE WAR WILL END!
NEW GOODS AT LAURINBURGH.

THE Subscribers having recently located at this place for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of this community to call and examine their beautiful and well selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

And in so doing, we hope that we shall be able to convince you that it will be to your interest, as well as to confine your trade to our Store. We purchased our goods at a low rate, *and are determined to pay for them*, which will enable us to sell at prices to suit customers. ANDREWS & ODUM.

April 4, 1856. 93*4t

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.

Feb'y 15, 1856. 79*3m

THE WHIGS OF KENTUCKY.

A Whig Convention assembled at Lexington on the 12th inst., in pursuance of a call signed by many of the most distinguished and patriotic Whigs of that time-honored Whig State.

The following Address to the Whigs of Kentucky and of the Union, and the following platform of Whig principles and measures, were unanimously adopted, signed, and requested to be published.

Address to the Whigs of Kentucky and of the Union.

In obedience to a call circulated in all quarters of the State, a number of the Whigs of Kentucky assembled at Lexington on the 12th of April, 1856, to consider their duties and relations as citizens of the Republic, and, having earnestly deliberated thereupon, now respectfully submit their views in the subjoined Address and Platform, and solicit the fraternal consideration thereof by their brethren of Kentucky and the Union.

The time is now come, in our opinion, for the reorganization of the Whig party and for its reappearance on the important theatre of political action. Its interposition in public affairs, in our judgment, is a duty demanded by principle and patriotism. Its members are not content to remain passive spectators, leaving the conduct of public affairs under the exclusive guidance and control of others. Such inaction would exhibit them in an attitude unworthy of their past, and faithless to themselves, to their principles, and to their country.

The old-line Whigs, as such, cannot consistently unite with any other existing party. They cannot join the Democratic party, because they do not approve its administrative policy. They cannot join the American party, because they believe its principles and spirit involve a menace against the securities of civil and religious liberty, and because, furthermore, that party has systematically introduced the alarming practice of subordinating the judiciary to political and party influence and control. They cannot join the Republican party of the North, because it is a fanatical and sectional party, whose policy, if carried out, will shatter the Union in fragments and drench the land in fraternal blood.

The Whig party, in the true manifestation of its principles and policy, is a National party. Reverence for the Constitution and devotion to the Union have ever been distinguishing evidences of its faith and practice. In the spirit of the illustrious patriot, Webster, the Whigs know no North, no South, no East, no West. Their love and their loyalty apply to the whole Union. In the beautiful language of the gifted Choate, "the Whigs can join no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

The Whigs have no consistent alternative to resort to but the re-organization of their own party. And it is the best resort under all circumstances. This Republic has never seen a party more patriotic than the Whig party, and we have no hope of ever seeing a purer or more useful political organization. Its principles, its policy, and its inflexible patriotism make it the best hope of the country.

Its principles, founded on the basis of immutable truth, are indestructible. They will survive the vascillations of men, the mutations of platforms, and the fate of parties. They are but the natural and necessary deductions which practical wisdom, statesmanship, and patriotism evoke from the Constitution. They will continue vital as long as we may have a Constitution claiming our allegiance, a Union invoking our loyalty, a people worthy of our fraternity, a country soliciting our love, and hearts in our bosoms pulsating with the inspirations of patriotism and duty.

The measures of the Whig party, evermore conformable to the Constitution, look to the preservation of the Union, the prosperity and happiness of the people, and the greatness and glory of the nation.

The Whigs have adopted their principles from earnest and deliberate conviction of their truth, and, to vindicate their own consistency and integrity, they should adhere to them in every phase of fortune, prosperous or adverse; and in this connexion we cannot but be refreshed and encouraged by recurring, as we should often do, to the stimulating example of the immortal leader of the Whig party, whose voice, were it still articulate, would now but re-echo the voice which never failed, during his long and glorious life, to animate his compatriots with new energy and courage. In the most depressing periods of his political fortunes the soul of Henry Clay, like the soul of all the truly great, only gathered inspiration and courage from adversity. In 1829, when he seemed overwhelmed by an irremediable defeat, poising himself loftily and proudly on his own brave centre, he nobly said:

"Holding the principle that a citizen, as long as a single pulsation remains, is under an obligation to exert his utmost energies in the service of his country, if necessary, whether in private or public station, my friends here and every where may rest assured that, in either condition, I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, whilst life endures, ready to second their exertions in the cause of liberty, the Union, and the national prosperity."

In 1844, after his defeat for the Presidency, that sad calamity to the country which filled the hearts of his friends with woe, still nobly disregarding "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and speaking specifically to the question, "What now is the duty of the Whig party?" he said:

"I know of only one safe rule, in all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success. The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to their separate and distinct organization, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish."

Let us vindicate our own consistency and our reverence for his wisdom, integrity, and patriotism, by practising these exemplary maxims of Henry Clay.

Let us give no heed to the shallow invocation which deprecates our reorganization by the insidious plea that in the chances of political fortune our success may not be at once and fully assured. We never shall attain, we never shall deserve success, without manfully contending for it, and thereby incurring the hazards of occasional defeat; but the final triumph of our principles, which perseverance will assuredly conquer, will atone for a hundred defeats. But we shall not be defeated. We shall triumph more speedily and gloriously than we anticipate if we but continue constant and true to our cause. The time is now propitious for an effort pending a Presidential canvass. We are deceived in the times if before November the Whig cause in Kentucky and throughout the Union be not presented to the people in an attitude of attraction and moral power greater than that of any other party.

In various parts of the Union the Whigs are actively reorganizing their old party. Our concurrent action will stimulate and strengthen their movements, as their co-operative action will impart additional moral power to our movement.

There are many noble patriots of distinguished ability in every section of the country, true and loyal to the Constitution, faithful to the Whig party, worthy of our confidence and fraternal regard, eminently qualified for and deserving of the highest offices of the Government. We owe it to them as well as to ourselves to afford them the encouragement of our support and the tribute of our gratitude, in view of the firmness and fidelity with which they have clung and still cling to us and our common cause. They have deserted us for no new love, and we should be equally faithful in our attachment to them.

We subjoin a platform of Whig principles and measures which we believe to be worthy of the approbation and support of every national patriot in every section of the country. It is believed to comprehend every question, theoretical and practical, on which the fidelity of political parties will be tested by the people of the State and of the Union in the pending canvass.

We therefore respectfully recommend to the Whigs of the United States to assemble in convention at Louisville (in pursuance of the appointment of the Whig National Convention of 1852) on the 4th of July next, to consider the propriety of nominating Whig candidates for President and Vice President; and, with a view to promote the general objects contemplated, we also earnestly advise our Whig brethren of Kentucky to effect an immediate, thorough, and efficient organization in every county of the State.

Platform of Whig Principles and Measures.

The Whigs of Kentucky here assembled, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, relying upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, faithful to their ancient, conservative, republican creed, hereby reassert their honored principles, deeming them evermore true, vital, beneficent, national, and worthy of acceptance in every section of the Union.

1. That the Federal and State Governments, each supreme in its prescribed constitutional sphere, are not antagonistic the one to the other, but harmonious and co-operative; and respect for the just powers of both should be every where manifested by a faithful administration of and submission to the laws of each and all as indispensable to the preservation of the Union.

2. That the framers of the Constitution designed to render the Union indissoluble and immortal; and the defence of the Union against all enemies, foreign or domestic, is the highest injunction of honor and patriotism.

3. That every right protected by the Constitution should be faithfully accorded to every class of men to whom its provisions extend, without regard to section, birth, or religion of the parties entitled to such rights; and that loyalty to the Government, honesty, and capacity, are the true tests of the eligibility of men to the enjoyment of the franchises of citizens.

4. That the constitution vests in Congress no legislative power over slavery or any other domestic institution of the States, that new States formed out of the Territories of the United States, having adequate population, adopting republican government, and complying with the just requirements of the Constitution and laws, ought to be admitted into the Union on a footing of equality with other States, with or without slavery, as the good people thereof being citizens of the United States, may, in their municipal character, be pleased to ordain; that all agitation of the slavery question, whether in States or Territories should cease in Congress, and the existing laws should be acquiesced in by all lovers of the peace of the Union.

5. Peace, commerce, and friendly relations with all nations, but no entangling alliances with any; observing neutrality and performing every just obligation towards all, commending the blessings of self-government and free institutions only by the example of our own peace, prosperity, and happiness.

6. That we adhere with inflexible fidelity to our ancient Whig principles, the spirit and object of which are: to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

7. Economy and accountability in administration; revenue to be raised chiefly by duties on imports, and not by direct taxation, but, in levying duties, discriminating within the revenue standard, so as, while distributing the benefits and burdens of the policy fairly among all classes and sections, to encourage and protect home industry; works of improvement of national character necessary for national defence; the faithful administration of the public lands, and the funds derived therefrom, as a trust in behalf of all the States, on the principle of equal justice to all, having been acquired by the common blood and treasure of all; the just authority of Congress over the revenues, expenditures, and fiscal machinery of Government.

8. In State policy, the punctual payment of principal and interest of the public debt, obeying every obligation of duty or comity to the Federal and State Governments; the promotion of intellectual, moral, and physical improvement of people and country; guarding the judiciary in its purity and independence against the temptations and contaminations of political or party influence and control, and preserving inviolable the established safeguards of life, liberty, and property.

The Old Line Whigs of Iowa.—The old-line Whigs of Iowa held a convention at Burlington on the 12th inst. We learn from the Burlington Gazette that Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson, of Fairfield, presided, and opened the meeting with a short speech. On motion of Mr. Starr, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Iowa, who has never been contaminated by an *ism*, resolutions were adopted defining the position of the old-line Whigs on all the topics of the day. The resolutions denounce black republican abolitionism in the most emphatic manner, and regarding themselves as temporarily "under the weather," they counsel the Whigs to "bide their time," to have nothing to do with the black republican movement.

Weldon, N. C., is by no means a romantic looking place. It is the very last place in the world where romance would be looked for, and yet it is the place for those lovers' encounters, known as runaway weddings. Half the runaways from Virginia get over there and are spliced as fast as Squire Campbell, or some other magistrate, can tie them. Oh! a great place is Weldon. Some of these hasty couples, we fear, have reason to wish, in future times, that a trip to Weldon could unmarry them as easy as the marrying was done in the first instance. The greatest number of Weldon marriages have taken place since the first of January, which shows that Leap Year is an institution not without its just power and influence in the Old Dominion.

Wil. Journal.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 23.

The steamship Arago has arrived from Southampton. Among her passengers is the Hon. James Buchanan.

The proceedings of the Peace Congress were still in progress. It was said that Austria gives some trouble by persistently refusing to fix the time for evacuating the Principalities. Austria's pretext is the necessity of protecting the country against disorder until a regular administration of the government is established, though she is bound by the treaty to quit the Ottoman territory on the conclusion of peace.

Russia is strongly adverse to the Austrian position. Later intelligence, however, states that the Austrian troops were leaving the Principalities.

The French army is to be reduced from 6 to 400,000 troops.

It is believed that Russia will send an Ambassador to Turin so soon as the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the prohibition against the export of Russian produce has been repealed.

The Czar has issued a ukase stating that the two fleets hitherto maintained by Russia in the Black Sea and in the Sea of Azoff, are not to be reinstated.

Many grain laden vessels lying at Odessa have received orders to proceed to Marseilles, and a considerable fall has taken place in the grain market at the latter port in consequence.

It was reported at Berlin that the English Cabinet had decided to reject the proposition for the capitalization of the Sound Dues on the terms offered by Denmark, but would make other proposals herself.

A despatch from Paris states that the Allies have sent orders to raise all the blockades which have kept Russian vessels in neutral ports.

The Le Nord states the exchange of ratifications would be effected by the 20th.

The English money market was but little changed. The funds were rather heavy.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, April 23.

The steamer Arabia arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst.

The Belgium breadstuffs were generally declining. The Sardinian and Piedmont corn markets were lower.

The French markets were also considerably lower.

The search for the Pacific.—The British steam frigates Tartar and Desperate had returned from their unsuccessful cruise in search of the missing steamer Pacific. They conducted the search separately, the Tartar having proceeded as far west as longitude 25 deg. on the parallel 55 deg. Guns were fired every two hours during the night, and a vigilant look out was kept during the day. Capt. Dunlop is confident that the Pacific can't be south of latitude 53 deg.

The Peace Conference.—The Paris correspondent of the Post says:—The telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question between Rome, Naples, Vienna and Paris—Count Claivur's proposition having been referred to those courts. France and England will make the decision.

It is now said that Austria has yielded to the remonstrances of the Congress, and agreed to evacuate the principalities.

Turkey.—Turkey shows great anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the Allies.

France.—Expeditions against Madagascar and Kabyles have been decided upon. Permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt, and it is said that the Emperor will visit Algeria.

Russia.—The energies of the Russian government, it is said, will now be devoted to three objects, namely: An alliance with France; the completion of great railways, and the diffusion of Russian feeling on the continent, especially in Germany.

Commercial News.—LIVERPOOL, April 11. Cotton.—Sales of the week 70,000 bales. The market has been active, with a speculative demand at prices about 1-16 higher, principally in fair and middling qualities. Sales to speculators and exporters 4,250 bales. The qualities are as follows: Orleans fair 6¾; middling 6 1-16; Mobile fair 6¾; middling 6; Upland fair and middling 5 15-16. The market closed firm.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 2 o'clock, P. M.—The arrival of the steamer Persia with later advices from the United States had a favorable effect on the cotton market. The sales to-day are estimated at 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—Prices are weak and transactions have been small. Imports large. Wheat has declined 2d and flour 1s, chiefly in lower grades. Western Canal 25s a 31s; good Ohio 35s a 35s 6d. Corn—the market is dull with a declining tendency. Prices 2s lower; white 28s a 30s; mixed 28s a 28s 6d. The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes.

Important despatches from Madrid.—Spain refuses redress for fitting into the El Dorado.—Our Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows: The last steamer brought despatches addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations to our Minister at Madrid, in reply to the demands made at different times for redress in the matter of firing into and detaining the steamer "El Dorado," by the Spanish man-of-war "Ferrolano." The Spanish Government most decidedly but courteously refuses to comply with the wishes of our Government, and the Minister argues that, according to the law of nations, the commander of the "Ferrolano" did nothing more than the peculiar circumstances at that time in the neighborhood of Havana justified.—*N. Y. Express.*

Important from Nicaragua.

N. ORLEANS, April 22.

The steamship Charles Morgan has arrived from San Juan, 16th inst.

The reported defeat of Schlessinger is confirmed. 50 of his men were killed. The cause of the defeat is alleged to have been negligence on the part of Schlessinger. The remnant of his party had arrived at Rivas. They loudly cursed their cowardly colonel. Capt. Thorpe faced him with pistols on the field of battle, and threatened to shoot the coward. All was useless, however; his cowardice had created a panic. He had not taken a single precaution against surprise, though within the heart of the enemy's country.

Capt. Thorpe came passenger in the Charles Morgan. He reports Walker in a good position, prosperous, and receiving large accessions to his forces.

Another battle had taken place at Arcapoka between 14 Americans and a force of 200 Costa Ricans. The latter were defeated with the loss of 30 killed, whilst the Americans had only 2 killed.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Public Welcome to Mr. Buchanan at New York.—Hon. James Buchanan held a levee at the City Hall to-day, which was attended by a large assemblage of our most prominent merchants, bankers and citizens generally. Mayor Wood made a brief speech while presenting the complimentary resolutions of the City Councils, to which Mr. B. made a felicitous reply.

Western Travel—Nine thousand passengers arrived at Chicago in two days of last week. Chicago must have a large number of hotels to accommodate such a moving mass of humanity.

FROM INDEPENDENCE (MO.) MESSENGER, 12TH.

Beecher's Bibles.—The great notoriety which the Rev. Mr. Beecher has given himself, in furnishing Sharpe's rifles to Kansas emigrants, has given these weapons the name of Beecher's Bibles. A lot of these formidable weapons were on Wednesday last exposed for sale in our city at auction. They were brought here from the Territory by the owners, sold, and the proceeds invested in provisions. They went off at from $12 to $16, which is about half what they cost at the East. The fact of their being sold, and the low price which they brought, lead us to the conclusion, that the difficulties in the Territory may be considered at an end. Should the Rev. gentleman and his pious coadjutors learn what disposition is being made of his guns, we hope it will have a tendency to stop his impious, unholy and mischievous harangues, in inciting American citizens to treason and civil war. He will probably now see that the citizens of Kansas would prefer help, in the shape of provisions, clothing, and farming utensils, which are greatly needed, than arms for the purpose of shooting their fellow citizens.

It is a notorious fact that all the difficulties that have occurred in this unhappy Territory, have been got up by ambitious politicians and fanatical preachers, and we are assured by those who ought to know, that the great body of settlers in Kansas, are both anxious and willing to let things remain as they are, and settle the question of freedom or slavery, when the Territory applies for admission as a State.

We learn that Robinson, Lane, Brown and nearly all of the leading agitators of the Free State party have left the Territory for the present, and in consequence, the people are quiet, and attending to their legitimate business, putting in crops and endeavoring to improve their places, and raise something to eat. It would be well that all such boisterous characters could be kept away; in that event we should hear but little, if anything more of those troubles that have done so much to embitter the feelings of Northern and Southern men.

The London Chronicle is very severe upon the London Times, because of its constant abuse of the United States, and in the course of a sensible article, holds this language:

If there be fortunately no well grounded prospect of the two freest nations in the world being hurled against each other in a fratricidal war, the coarse pursued by the Times is reckless, unwise and pernicious. If there is reason to apprehend that such matters of international disagreement as exist between them can only be brought to a settlement by the arbitrament of the sword, there is surely no dignity or vigor lent to our side of the quarrel by contemptuous and irritating language. There may be much cleverness and self complacency in letting off these fireworks, but these answer no good end. When the *elite* of the army of the Celestial Empire were sent forth to meet us in the late Chinese war, they advanced with weapons and devices of hideous aspect, to strike terror into the senses of "outer barbarians," but neither doughty preparations nor thundering manifestoes had the slightest effect in dispiriting their adversaries.

Cotton Superseded by Silk.—The Paris correspondent of the London Atlas says:

We hail with delight the announcement that a savant has just made so valuable a discovery in the art of preparing silk, that this article will become cheaper and more common than cotton. This savant, it appears, one day, having nothing else to do, began to think, which is wonderful for a savant, says Alphonse Karr—that there was but one creature capable of producing silk—that there was but one description of vegetable matter, that of the mulberry tree, fitted for that creature's food, therefore the silky substance must lie, not in the animal, but in the vegetable matter; so at once the savant set about ("What! eating mulberries?" interrupted the *gamin* Prince Napoleon, when the story was told at the Tuileries. He was rebuked by *regard superieur*, and the story went on)—the savant set about analyzing the composition of the mulberry leaf, and by boiling it to a thick paste has produced every description of silk in immense quantities.

I have seen several yards of manufacture, and, although wanting a little of the gloss belonging to that spun by the worm, I can pronounce it far superior to the finest *foulard* hitherto made. The price of the silk is five francs a pound when spun, being one hundred and twenty francs cheaper than that of the present day. This new method of procuring silk will at once be adopted in all countries, and requires scarcely any culture. The cultivation of this new branch of industry will do away entirely with that of cotton, so that slavery will have a natural cause of abandonment in the United States, little anticipated at the beginning of the century.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.—Dr. Carnochan, well known as one of the most eminent surgeons living, has recently performed an operation of so remarkable a character that it deserves to be universally read. It is a practical illustration that the most incredible operations can be performed by our own accomplished professors, as well in our city as in the oldest Capitals in Europe. The patient, a gentleman of this city, had been tortured with Neuralgia in the face for more than seven years, and has submitted to all sorts of operations by various distinguished physicians and surgeons, with no permanent relief, when he called in Dr. Carnochan, who undertook the novel and hazardous operation of trepanning the cheek bone and chizzling out the root of the inflamed nerve which caused all the suffering. The patient was thrown into a state of insensibility by inhaling chloroform; and the operation, which, lasted nearly an hour, was performed in the presence of several physicians. When the nerve was cut off, the patient jumped up mechanically; but on recovering his consciousness he had no memory of pain. He is now doing well; and for the first time in many years can eat and sleep in peace.—*N. Y. Express.*

Steam Power Eclipsed.—The London Morning Chronicle announces an important discovery. It is stated that a great experiment "was recently tried at Vincennes, in the presence of General Lahitte and the officers of the fort. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and that power may therefore now be considered as the sole motive henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of a hundred shots a minute—without flashing, smoke or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power is said to skim the water like a bird, and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor had already petitioned for a line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States, which passage he promises to accomplish in eight and forty hours!"

The Seed Lost.—The seed of sweet potatoes, says the Elyton Alabamian, is undoubtedly lost in this part of the State. As far as we can hear North and South, not one has escaped the severe freezes of the past winter. Several of our citizens last week sent to Tuscaloosa hoping to procure seed in that part of the State, but none could be found.

PREMATURE BURIALS.

The haste which some people manifest to write their friends' obituaries often gives rise to grave mistakes, which would be ludicrous were it not for the solemnity with which the subject is invested. In the year 1832, while the cholera was raging in this city, those who died of the epidemic were sometimes buried with an indecent haste and lack of ceremony, which under other circumstances, the public would not have tolerated. Late one afternoon an honest citizen was just sitting down to dinner, and preparing to rest after the fatigues of the day, when his dream of comfort was suddenly interrupted by the ringing of his door bell. He went to the door, and was met by a strange face, which seemed to have some connection with a dead-cart, with all the paraphernalia of hasty burial, which a second glance told him was stationed in front of his dwelling. The unexpected visiter attempted some apology, but it was impossible to conceal the fact that he had called on unpleasant business—in fact to transport the master of the house to the nearest cemetery, whose synonym—the place appointed for all *living*—seemed suddenly to have acquired an interpretation which was probably never contemplated by the psalmist.

The gentleman refused, certainly with some show of reason, to enter the vehicle, at least, he added, till after dinner, and returned to discuss that meal with what relish he might.

Not long ago, a dead body was taken from the water at Alexandria, Virginia. Having been recognised and claimed by the wife of a citizen as the corpse of her husband, it was duly borne to the grave, with due solemnity, followed by the widow and children in all the habiliments of woe. Several days passed, when the husband and father whose funeral had lately been celebrated, suddenly returned in the full enjoyment of perfect health. The surprise with which he was greeted, and his own at hearing what had occurred may be imagined. The sequel of this strange story did not terminate so happily. The sexton, it seems, had run up a large bill for funeral expenses, which the city authorities refused to allow, and the consequence was that the man had to pay for his own burial.

More recently, at South Boston, a man stepped off from the old Colony Railroad bridge into the water, and was drowned. From papers found on his person it was supposed that he was a French boot maker who resided in Philadelphia. A telegraphic despatch was accordingly sent to his family, informing them of their bereavement, and asking for instructions respecting the disposal of the body. The Boston authorities received a prompt reply from the reported dead man, stating that since, according to the best of his belief, he was alive and well, they might for the present suspend all solicitude about his remains.

A WIFE IN ECSTACY AND A HUSBAND IN A FIDGET.

The deed is accomplished. My wife has got a piano, "and now farewell the tranquil mind—farewell content and the evening paper and the big cigars that make ambition virtue—oh, farewell! And oh! ye mortal engines, whose rude throats the immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit;" but stop, I can't bid them farewell, for one of them has just arrived. It came on a dray. Six men carried it into the parlor, and it groaned awfully. It weighs a ton, shines like a mirror, and has carved Cupids climbing up its limbs. And such lungs—whew! My wife has commenced to practice, and the first time she touched the machine, I thought we were in the midst of a thunder storm, and the lightning had struck the crockery chests. The cat, with tail erect, took a bee line for a particular friend upon the back fence, demolishing a six shilling pane of glass. The baby awoke, the little fellow tried his best to beat the instrument, but he didn't do it. It beat him. A teacher has been introduced into the house. He says he is the last of Napoleon's grand army. He wears a huge moustache, looks at me fiercely, smells of garlic, and goes by the name of Count Run-away-and-never-come-back-again-by. He played an extract de opera the other night. He ran his fingers through his hair twice, then grinned, then he cocked his eyes up at the ceiling, like a monkey hunting flies, then down came one of his fingers, and I heard a delightful sound, similar to that produced by a cockroach dancing upon the tenor string of a fiddle. Down came another finger, and I was reminded of the wind whistling through a knot hole in a hen coop. He touched his thumb, and I thought I was in an orchard listening to the distant braying of a jackass.

Now he ran his fingers along the keys, and I thought of a boy rattling a stick upon a picket fence. All of a sudden he stopped, and I thought a hurricane had happened. Then down came both fists, and, oh Lord! such a noise was never heard before. I thought a hurricane had struck the house, and the walls were caving in. I imagined I was in the cellar, and a ton of coal was falling upon my head. I thought the machine had burst, when the infernal noise stopped, and I heard my wife ejaculate—"Exquisite!" "What the deuce is the matter?" The answer was, "Why, dear, that's La Somnambula!" "D—n Somnambula!" thought I; and the Count rolled up his sheet of paper. He calls it music: but for the life of me, I can't make it look like anything else than a rail fence with a lot of juvenile figures climbing over it. Before that instrument of torture came into the house, I could enjoy myself, but now every darned woman in the neighborhood must be invited to hear the new piano, and every time the blasted thing shrieks out, like a locomotive with the bronchitis, I have to praise its tone, and when the invited guests are playing I have to say, "Exquisite!" "Delightful!" "Heavenly!" and all such trash, while at the same time, I know just as much about music as a blind codfish. There are more tuning hammers than comforts, in our house, and—and I wish the inventor of the piano was troubled with a perpetual nightmare, and obliged to sleep in one of his instruments all his life. As for myself, I had rather put my head under a tin pan and be drummed to sleep with a pair of smoothing irons, than hear "La Somnambula," or any other La thumped out of a piano.—Scatter pennies in front of my house, and draw together all the wandering minstrels in the city—hand organs, banjos, fiddles, tambourines, rattling bones and fish horns. Let juvenile monkeys crawl in at my windows in search of three cent pieces—let me be awakened at midnight by the cry of "murder!" ring the fire bells and have a devil of a time generally—do all this, and I will not complain; but banish pianos! My piano has got to go. I am going to launch the infernal machine out of the window the first dark night, and, my friends I advise you to sleep with cotton in your ears, or, when she gives her dying grunt, you'll think you've fallen off of bed or a fallen star has gone to roost upon your housetop. For the information of "Young America," I will state that all the pieces of brass wire and ivory keys they are welcome to, but the skeleton I want for a refrigerator.

Another Earthquake.—The Japanese officials report that on the 12th of December another severe earthquake visited Jeddo, destroying houses and temples and burying nearly three thousand people beneath the ruins.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

We have read with much pleasure an address delivered before the Randolph Agricultural Society, by A. G. Foster, Esq., published in the Asheborough Bulletin. The following is a extract from it.

"Randolph County is blessed in a remarkable degree with the finest water-power. Our Manufactories are our pride and our boast, and they reflect much credit upon the enterprising and really useful men, who have embarked their capital in this branch of business. These Cotton and other Manufactories, are directly and immediately beneficial to the Farmer, and they could not go down without every other interest in the county sustaining an injury. Now could not Legislation be so directed as to stimulate this interest—to increase the capital employed and infuse into it new life and vigor, and thus benefit the whole County? Let us see for a moment. There is a Rail Road in course of construction from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields. Suppose, now, a Rail Road should be built from the Coal Fields, passing by these Factories on Deep River, to some point on the North Carolina Rail Road, a distance of about fifty five miles; thus opening up facilities to them for procuring the raw material, and for sending off their manufactured articles. This Road then might be extended north-west, in the direction of the Plaster beds in Virginia, and thus furnish an outlet to a section of the State which has always been shut out from the markets of the world, for the want of such an improvement. This Road is probably the only Rail Road we can ever obtain through our County, while it is the only one in which the whole western Counties can be interested.

"There is no road yet constructed in our State, or in contemplation which would be more rare to a North Carolinian, in its character, which would conflict less with any Road already chartered, or which would pass through a country more deserving such an improvement. Besides it can not be without a feeling of regret that we find ourselves cut off from the Old Town of Fayetteville, with whose citizens we have enjoyed so uninterrupted intercourse for so many years, and see our trade diverted into new and strange channels. It is not my purpose to discuss the great advantages which our County would derive from this improvement; I mention it as one instance at least, in which legislation might benefit us as a County. Randolph is, I am aware, a mighty County, and while there is but little of thought about her great manufacturing interest, above all other Counties of far less real merit are continually pressing their claims before the public, seeming to act upon the principle, that by asking a great deal, their chances are increased of obtaining something."

*From the Greensborough Patriot.**

WASHINGTON, N. C., April 12, 1856.

Mr Editor: I notice, in the New York Observer issued on the 3rd ult., a statement of Rev. John B. Marsh: He says "in North Carolina, within six miles of Greensborough, he found a family who had never heard any person pray or preach; never seen a Bible or heard of Jesus." This is a remarkable statement and requires some notice. In the Town of Greensboro' there is a male Academy and two female Schools, numbering more than one hundred pupils each. There are *three* Christian Churches, two of them large, and having regular preaching every sabbath. Within *ten* miles of Greensboro', there are, (including the churches in town,) about ten christian churches, having regular preaching. This, Mr. Editor, would not indicate a *heathen land*. As to the distribution of the Bible, within about ten years, Guilford county has been twice explored and supplied with the Bible. The latter exploration, finished about *five* years ago, by Mr. John N. Andrews I believe, was careful and thorough, and every family destitute of a Bible was supplied.

For many years past there has been, and now is, a good supply of Bibles kept by Messrs. Sloan, in Greensborough, for the Guilford County Bible Society; and every person may be supplied who wishes a Bible.

Rev. Mr. Marsh proceeds to say,—"throughout *the pines*, where every body is engaged in making Turpentine, he found *similar* specimens of *heathenism*: not one *half* the population having ever seen a Bible."

The latter statement, Mr. Editor, is more remarkable than the former. I am well acquainted in North Carolina, having been in the State nearly *eight* years; and have travelled through every county below the Blue Ridge, from one to *eight* times. My business while travelling in this State, has been to have the Bible circulated among all the people; and in the last seven years there has been thousands, *tens* of thousands and *scores* of thousands of Bibles and Testaments circulated through this pine region, where Mr. Marsh says, "not one half the people have ever seen a Bible."

Mr. Editor, permit me to say this statement is *false* and a *slander* on the people of North Carolina.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. DERWELL,
Agent of A. B. Society.

* Some of our friends, by accurate count, inform us that there are, within ten miles of Greensborough, including those in town, twenty-one public places of religious worship, though at some of the places, preaching is not kept up at regular intervals.—Ed. Patriot.

For the information of persons on the line, we will state the time for the departure of the Troy mail, *via* Blue's Bridge, has been changed to Tuesday morning, by which arrangement those who subscribe to Fayetteville papers in that direction can get them much earlier than heretofore, if the necessary offices are established between this place and Blue's Bridge.—*N. Carolinian.*

The trial of the Everetts and Price, for the murderous assault upon Patrick McGowan, Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, at Weldon, in March, 1855, took place at Halifax Superior Court, on Tuesday last. Judge Person presided: for the State, Mr. Attorney General Bachelor; for the defendants, Messrs. Moore and Conigland. Verdict guilty as to the Everetts—Price discharged. Sentence, each six months imprisonment.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder, that a little daughter of D. T. Clark, Esq., of Orange county, died on the 11th instant, from the effects of poison taken in the stomach by eating stewed apples which had stood in an earthen jar until impregnated with the glazing.

The mail rider to Troy informs us that Mrs. Mary Lomax, wife of William Lomax of Davidson county, hung herself in her own house Friday the 18th instant. Mental derangement is ascribed as cause.—*Ashe. Bulletin.*

N. C. Lunatic Asylum.—There are now twenty-three patients in this Institution; and room for twenty or thirty more. Ere long it will be completed, and will offer a refuge to all of that afflicted class in North Carolina.

Raleigh Advocate.

Drowned.—A valuable negro man named Robert belonging to Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Sr., fell overboard from Brown's wharf, this morning, and was drowned.—*Wil. Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1856.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—In copying, to-day, the Address and Platform of the noble Whigs of Old Kentucky, we take occasion to publish the following extracts from a letter received a few days ago from a distinguished gentleman in Western North Carolina. Writing to us on business, he adds,—

"I have just heard of the nomination of Mr. Gilmer, and think the Convention has made a good nomination. He is rather a favorite in this region and will get as large a vote as any one who would have accepted of the nomination. I have been on the eve of writing to you on several occasions, to suggest the propriety of holding an *old fashioned Whig Convention*, at Raleigh, in order that we may, to some extent, keep up the organization of the old party. The fact is, that the Whig party if properly organized is this day stronger in North Carolina than the American party. I know it to be the case in this Judicial district, and believe it to be so throughout the State. I still believe that the Whig party proper, the Clay Whigs, were the purest political party that has ever existed in this government. I know many of our old party friends who are not sympathisers with the American party, and may not support Mr. Fillmore and Gilmer cordially, unless they receive the endorsement of a Whig Convention. I think you stand in a position in which you can move in this matter. Let us have a Convention of the Whigs, for the purpose of consultation. I entertain no doubt, but such a body would endorse the nominations of Mr. Fillmore and Gilmer, and it would have some influence on Mr. Fillmore in accepting the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. I am for him in preference to any man in the United States; but would be very unwilling to see him run by the American party, unless he can command the support of his old friends, and be supported as a national Whig. If we be active and organize, we have the power to save the government if we cannot control it."

We entirely concur with our friend in his view of the duty of the Whigs; and have already on several occasions intimated a wish and a hope that they would organize themselves for the ensuing State and National Campaigns. Unfortunately, as we think, the Whigs have no where, with the exception of Robeson county, so far aroused themselves as to hold a meeting. It would doubtless have been otherwise if any persons less acceptable to them than Fillmore & Gilmer had been nominated for President and Governor. But even the excellence of these candidates is no sufficient reason why Whigs should either abandon their own party organization or unite in that of any other party. We should stand by our party, which may still be made powerful for good.

We presume that a National Convention will be held. There should also be a State Convention of the Whigs. It is not for us to say when and where, but we do say that it should be, at some time and place.

A LIBEL ON THE WHIGS.—The following extraordinary article appears in the editorial columns of the N. C. Argus of Saturday last:—

"*Tories under all Circumstances.*—There are a few, a very few, men in the country that hold themselves up as old-line Whigs who are, in fact, about as much entitled to that appellation as were Fanning and his cut-throats in the Revolution. Secessionists in 1851, they are Anti-Americans now. Contemptible always, and honest at no time, such men would have been Tories in 1776 as they are co-laborers with foreignism in 1856. We caution our readers against the machinations of these whited sepulchers. There is neither honor nor honesty among them. Secessionists are not to be trusted, no matter by what name they call themselves. They are traitors all, and should be estimated accordingly."

In common with other Whigs, and indeed gentlemen of other parties, we are astonished at such language from the Editor of the Argus, applied to his late associates. And we deny the truthfulness of such imputations, attempted to be fixed upon the Whig party.

"Secessionists"! Where are they? "Traitors"! To whom and to what? "Tories," "anti-Americans," "neither honor nor honesty among them." Who dares to bring such charges against the Whig party?

Such a wholesale libel calls for an examination into the competency of its author to pronounce such a judgment. We deny both the justice of the judgment and the competency of the judge.

Traitors, and honesty and honor! quotha? A few short months ago the Editor of the Argus was himself a Whig, the Argus "a Whig paper and nothing else," and upholding the Whig party as the purest and most patriotic party that had ever existed. Suddenly, *he* turned traitor, not only abandoning the Whig party and joining another, but actually declaring, in a public speech in the market house in this town, that the Whig and Democratic parties would not do to be trusted. And yet within a few days of the time of making that declaration he had lauded the Whig party as pure and patriotic, urging with all his might that a Whig candidate should be run in this District. Now who is the traitor?

The Whig party traitors? We never before heard that men who stood by their colors, through adversity as well as prosperity, through defeat as well as triumph, while the timid and the ambitious were deserting them and flocking to other standards where *the pay* was likely to be better, were obnoxious to the charge of treason. Traitors to what and to whom? We deny the charge.

If such is to be the system of electioneering adopted by the Fillmore & Donelson Electors in this State, (the Editor of the Argus being one of the Electors for the State at large,) it needs no ghost to tell that many Whigs will be deterred from voting at all for President. Their principles will forbid them to vote for Pierce, and their self-respect will forbid them to vote for one as Elector who causelessly assails them with bitter abuse and calumny.

The communication signed "Terebinthe" is inadmissible, being of a personal nature and on a subject which would not interest our readers generally.

FAYETTEVILLE & WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company was held in this town on Friday last. Jonathan Worth, Esq. presided, with Mr. John M. Rose as Secretary. The State Stock was represented by Daniel McDiarmid, Esq.

From the Report of the President and Directors we learn that the Tolls collected during the past year amounted to $20,709 97, against $26,796 73 for the previous year. This reduction of $6,086 76, is accounted for by such considerations as lead to a belief that it will prove but temporary, and that the next year's receipts will be larger.

The Repair account for the year amounts to $8,534 02, a larger amount than the Board suppose will be required for the ensuing year.

No dividend has been declared, because, in the construction of Branches as feeders to the main road, about $12,000 have been expended beyond the capital stock, and the surplus profits of this year have been devoted to the payment of this sum of $12,000. There is, however, a Reserved Fund of upwards of $4,000.

Nathan A. Stedman, Esq. was re-elected President; and Messrs. J. Kyle, C. Benbow, F. Fries, Jona. Worth, Alex. Kelly, Wm. Welch, J. D. Williams, J. H. Cook, and Jas. F. Marsh, Directors.

The Board subsequently re-elected John M. Rose as Secretary, at a salary of $400 instead of $500, and S. W. Tillinghast as Treasurer, at a salary of $150, instead of $200.

The Board also appointed Jonathan Worth, Esq. General Superintendent of the Road, with a salary of $1000. Experience has shown that such an officer is indispensable; and the Company is fortunate in securing, at so reasonable a salary, the services of a gentleman of such high character and thorough qualifications as Mr. Worth

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—The Raleigh Standard says,—

"We learn that Professor Emmons, State Geologist, who is now in this City, will take the earliest opportunity to lay before the Military Committee of the House his opinions—the results of personal observation and scientific knowledge—as to the suitableness in every respect of the location proposed for this Foundry."

ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—The Newbern News says that the work on this Road is progressing with great rapidity; and it is hoped that the whole line from Beaufort to Goldsboro' will be open by the first of January next.

Hon. A. Rencher, and Jno. J. Jackson, Esq. of Chatham, and N. N. Nixon, Esq. of Wilmington, have been appointed State Directors in the Deep River Navigation Company by Gov. Bragg.

MILITARY VISIT.—The Independent Company of this place, Maj. Draughon, and the Oak City Guards of Raleigh, Capt. Harrison, have accepted invitations from the Wilmington Light Infantry, to celebrate the fourth Anniversary of the latter in Wilmington, on the 20th of May ensuing.

ANOTHER SIGN.—The Richmond Whig, whose late violent contest with the National American for the organship of the "American" party in Virginia has scarcely been forgotten by our readers, thus commences a long article in its last Saturday's issue:

"*The Old Line Whigs.*—We are a Whig—an unadulterated old line Whig—a Whig from education, from association, from choice, from principle—a Whig always, under all circumstances—knowing neither variableness nor shadow of turning, and we expect to live and die a Whig. And there are thousands of others of the like stripe in Virginia, and in every State of the Union, North and South."

We copy this to show, not that the Richmond Whig has quit the "American" party and gone back to its old associations, but, that in Virginia as elsewhere the Whigs are again becoming a power in the State. Their votes are found to be necessary, and their old organs begin to talk Whiggishly again.

THE CANVASS.—The Canvass for Governor will be commenced by Mr. Gilmer on the 8th of May. The following appointments are published in the Asheville Spectator:

Murphy,	Thursday,	8th May.
Franklin,	Saturday,	10th "
Webster,	Monday,	12th "
Waynesville,	Tuesday,	13th "
Hendersonville,	Thursday,	15th "
Asheville,	Saturday,	17th "
Marshall,	Monday,	19th "
Kelsey's Store,	Tuesday,	20th "
Burnsville,	Wednesday,	21st "
Marion,	Friday,	23d "
Rutherfordton,	Monday,	26th "

HON. J. C. DOBBIN.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, (a Whig,) pays the following handsome compliment to our townsman—a compliment which we have every reason to believe is fully merited:—

"Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, does not propose to retire from the Cabinet or to visit the South in pursuit of health, as has been stated. He still suffers from bronchitis, but continues to discharge his public duties with the same fidelity and care which have marked his administration of this department during the last three years, in which time he has won golden opinions by uprightness as well as ability, and a persevering devotion to what he regarded as the best interests of the service. Whenever he may retire, it will be with general regret in the Navy, and with all others who regard it as equally a source of pride and protection. INDEPENDENT."

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the publishers the May No. of this Magazine, which would be always welcome to us but for its abominable abolition articles.

Ex-President Tyler is about to deliver a Lecture at Petersburg on the DEAD OF HIS CABINET—Webster, Calhoun, Upshur, Gilmer, and Legare.—*National Intelligencer.*

This is good—the dead burying the dead. When Walter Scott published his indifferent poem on the Battle of Waterloo, his merciless reviewer declared that in that battle—

"None by sabre or by shot
Fell half so flat as Walter Scott."

So we may say in plain prose, that of all the Tyler Administration, none is half so dead as Tyler himself.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings are of no particular interest in either House.

In the Senate, Mr. Hale of N. H. produced some merriment by a speech on economy. He stated that the expenses of the Government, now in the midst of profound peace, were ten millions of dollars more than any year during the Mexican war. While it cost only $2,000,000 annually to keep up Washington's administration, $60,000,000 were necessary to sustain that of Mr. Pierce's. He did not know but he was doing wrong to state these facts, however, as it might encourage the President to go into war, thinking it more economical. [Laughter.]

Mr. Biggs has the floor of the Senate to-day for a speech on the doings of the Navy Board. We fear he has overlooked the resolution of the late Locofoco Council unanimously approving his course—(of silence.)

The State Council of the Know Nothing party of Georgia has rejected a resolution endorsing the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, on the ground that they must first know whether Mr. Fillmore will accept the nomination on the basis of the 12th section of the June platform (which the National Council repealed,) and on the further ground that they would not consent to make an issue with President Pierce (as the National Council has done) on the Kansas question.

K. N. NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A circular is published in the N. Y. Express directing the subordinate councils to elect delegates to the meeting of the National Council at New York in June next. The object of the meeting is not stated.

The Steam Saw Mill on Point Peter, opposite Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss 7 to $8,000. No insurance. It belonged to Mr. B. Flanner.

Dentistry.—Our friend D. W. C. Benbow, Dental Surgeon, has exhibited to us a set of artificial teeth inserted into Gutta Percha, this substance being employed as a substitute for gold or platina plate. Gutta Percha is used extensively and said to work well, being of an elastic nature, fitting readily to the mouth and gums, and, besides, is much cheaper than metal plate. So, if anybody, for the want of teeth, is obliged, like Uncle Ned, "to let the corn-cake be," we would advise him to forego such a luxury no longer, but apply forthwith to Dr. Benbow and obtain a set of teeth, such as he has prepared to furnish, and the "corn cake" difficulty will be settled without even a *grunt.*—*North Carolinian.*

Small Pox.—One case of small pox exists in this Town, the patient was taken several days ago and immediately after returning from the North. The attack is light and the patient likely to recover in a day or two. Our citizens feel no alarm, as there is no danger of its spreading. As such things are likely to be exaggerated and enlarged upon as usual, we deem it proper to present the case as it exists.—*Washington (N. C.) Times.*

Arrested on a Serious Charge.—A gentleman informs us that for some time past, the North Carolina Railroad Company have been seriously annoyed and injured by the placing of obstructions on the track of the road, and the burning of several bridges. The company has offered large rewards, but have heretofore failed to succeed in bringing any of the villains to justice. On Thursday last, however, while the train was proceeding from Salisbury to Goldsboro, and when about two or three miles west of Hillsboro, while turning a short curve, the engineer fortunately discovered an obstruction on the track, and immediately sounded the whistle to put on the "brakes." This precaution had the desired effect, for the train was only partially thrown from the track, and the injury consequently very slight. Upon examination it was discovered that a very ingenious and fiendish contrivance had been arranged to throw the train from the rail. Large sticks of logs of wood were found placed directly across the track, and these were firmly secured by stout stakes firmly fixed in the ground. But for the prudence of the engineer, the entire train must have left the track; and the loss of life in all probability would have been very great. After removing the obstruction, and righting the train, says our informant, and when on the eve of starting, a suspicious looking fellow, who is thought to be the perpetrator of this outrageous attempt to destroy life, ventured to thrust his head from behind a tree, where it is supposed he had stationed himself, in order to witness the results of his diabolical plan. The engineer first espied him, and giving the alarm, officers and passengers started in pursuit and soon overhauled the individual, who it was ascertained was also accompanied by another. They gave the name of Turner, and said they were brothers. They were both well secured, and conveyed to Col. Garrett, the General Superintendent of the road at Raleigh, where they will doubtless be well attended to.—*Pet. Express.*

Party Nominations in Missouri.—The Benton Democracy of Missouri have nominated Thomas H. Benton, for the office of Governor of the State. The other wing of the Democracy have nominated T. Peck for the same office; and the American Order have nominated Robert C. Ewing. The election will not take place till August.

Enormous Prices for Negroes.—The Lynchburg Virginian states that a lot of negroes belonging to Mr. Geo. G. Curle, were sold at the Market House in that city on Thursday at the following high figures:

Shadrach, about 70 years old, $100; Samuel $1,120; Mac $2,110; Willis $1,900; Parnel, aged 55, $1,610; Peter $1,400; Robin $1,250; John $1,250; Charles $1,580; Jack $1,770; Woodson $1,320; John Mac $1,640; Pleasant $1,500; Dick $1,275.

The average price is over $1,400 each, and the aggregate amount $19,825. They were all bought by citizens of Lynchburg.

Great Sale of Negroes.—A sale of 183 negroes belonging to Col. T. P. Goldsby, of Dallas county, Ala., took place at Cahaba on Monday of last week. The negroes brought in the aggregate $129,535, being an average of $707.84. They were sold for cash or its equivalent. As the negroes were of all ages and capacites, the average is a very high one, and demonstrates the improvement of value of this species of property.

Errors of the Press.—Reader, did you know that every column of newspaper contained from ten to twenty thousand distinct pieces of metal, the misplacing of any one of which would cause a blunder or typographical error? With this curious fact before you, don't you wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers? Knowing this to be the fact, you will be more disposed, we hope, to excuse than magnify errors of the press.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. HALE:—I saw in your paper of last week that some 32 merchants in Fayetteville had consulted together and made a new regulation in regard to the Flour Market,—knocking off fifty cents per barrel for each quality above Condemned. I particularly like the people of Fayetteville, and I count on trading largely there, and I don't like to see them knocking off or looking down; I want them to begin as high as the nature of the case will allow and keep going up. I would like and think it would be better for the same 32 merchants, or as many more, to meet and say that they would give as much for any quality of flour as circumstances would justify, and at least $1 extra for Family Flour, and publish it to the world, and prove it by their practice, and then you will see Flour teaming from every quarter of the State and Fayetteville will rise and shine, Railroad or no Railroad.

HARRIS TYSOR.

April 22, 1856.

The liberal soul shall be made fat, though sometimes it is slow in coming.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Counterfeit Land Warrants.—Foreign Despatches.—It has been officially ascertained that forging and counterfeiting certificates or warrants for bounty land, to defraud both the public and the government has been extensively practised; and doubts are arising whether this is an offence for which punishment can be inflicted under the existing laws. The Pension and Land Bureaus have prepared a bill, which is now before the House Judiciary Committee, declaring such acts felony, to be punished with a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment and hard labor for a period not exceeding ten years at the discretion of the Court.

The last English steamer brought no important official despatches touching our relations with England.

Perseverance of Lady Franklin.—Mr. Henry Grinnell has just received a letter from Lady Franklin, in which she expresses a desire that Dr. Kane should visit England, for the purpose of taking charge of another Arctic Expedition. She still hopes that some survivor of Sir John Franklin may be found living among the Esquimaax, from whom might be obtained the particulars of her husband's fate. She proposes to fit out a propellor at her own expense, and give the command to Dr. Kane.

The Louisville Courier says that speculators in corn in the Wabash have sustained great losses the present season. Forty and forty-three cents have been paid for corn, and it is now selling for twenty-five cents. The crop is unusally large, and unless there should be an extra demand, of which there is no prospect, it must go down still more.

The Iron Trade.—Great Britain last year manufactured 3,585,906 tons of iron, valued at $125,000,000. This product was achieved by 238,000 men and 2,120 steam engines of 242,000 horse power. The annual production of the world is not greater than 7,000,000 tons, the United States being, next to England, the greatest producers, giving about a million of tons.

A person who had given a Sharpe's rifle to one of the "Kansas Company," was asked the other day if he did not "feel as if there might be a bloody responsibility on his skirts?" "N-o-o," replied he, "I don't think he will be able to load it!"—*New Haven Register.*

It is stated in the newspapers that a new sort of shoe is now made at Andover (Mass.) out of leather, gutta percha, and other things, without sewing. The sole can be melted off and on again without damage. The shoe is water-proof, more durable than other shoes, and two hundred persons are employed in the manufacture.

Afflicting Dispensation of Providence.—A letter received in this city from Mr. Robert Boyd, a well known and respected citizen of Taylor County, Va., dated April 17, states that on Sunday morning, 6th inst., his youngest son was taken sick, and the same night another son was taken in the same manner. On Monday, the 7th, a daughter, eleven years old was taken as the others. The youngest boy died at 10 o'clock on that day, and on Wednesday, the 9th, the other son and daughter, and were laid in one grave. On the day they were buried, two other children were taken ill, and on the 13th one died, making a loss of four children in one week!

But this was only a portion of the cup of bitterness! On the Saturday before the death of his last son, the fires which have been raging so extensively lately in Virginia broke out about two miles from his residence, and in one hour Mr. B. was stripped of all he possessed—house, barn, wheat, hay, oats, and corn-cribs! The dying boy was removed hastily to save him from the raging flames, and when brought back there was not a bed to lay him on to die!

The resignation and manly fortitude with which Mr. Boyd tells the story of his household wreck is touching in the extreme. He will receive the sympathy of every heart; and all that human kindness can do to supply his temporal losses will doubtless be done; but who shall give him back the loved ones of his household, who have thus been taken from him "at one fell swoop."

Washington Star.

Runaway Match.—We understand that a romantic couple passed through Petersburg yesterday afternoon, from Richmond, en route for Weldon, N. C., to be united in the lot hymeneal, by the gentleman "out there." The fair plighted one is said to have expressed great anxiety as to the time of the departure of the Weldon train, and eagerly inquired of some persons, whether it could not be made to leave a *little earlier* than common for them.—*Petersburg Express.*

Rather Good.—Few persons say more good things than Mr. Choate. Our readers recollect he gave a lecture in Boston a few weeks ago, upon the last days of Samuel Rogers, for whom he expressed a good deal of admiration, and whose "Table Talk" has been recently published. Mr. C.'s great personal attachment to Mr. Webster, and admiration of him are also known. It is said he was recently asked how he thought the conversational powers of Mr. Rogers would compare with those of Mr. Webster. He replied, "As a fiddle to two hundred organs."

Newburyport Herald.

A poor fellow named Hiram Billings advertises in an Indiana paper that his wife has abandoned him. He says that he went unsuspectingly to bed one night and woke up in the morning to find himself "widowed." How different his fate from that of Father Adam, who went to sleep a single man and woke to find himself a happy bridegroom.—*Louisville Journal.*

Fatal Mistake.—The Greenbrier (Va.) Era, states that a little boy in Fayette county, a few days ago, was accidentally shot, from which he died. Mr. Jackson Huddleston, who was out hunting, fired at a deer, but failed to kill it. He pursued it for some time, and seeing the boy, at a distance, took him to be the object of his chase and shot him. The little fellow survived a few hours, and died.

Extravagance.—The importation of silk goods and woolen manufactures has been increasing enormously. These articles, for some five or six years past, have involved an average outlay of twenty five millions each annually. The statement of the excess of exportation of coin and bullion over importations shows a remarkable and suggestive fact, namely, that previous to 1851 it never exceeded nine millions and a half, while since that year, we meet the following startling figures:

In 1851—	24,019,160 Dollars.
" 1852—	37,169,091 "
" 1853—	23,285,493 "
" 1854—	34,438,713 "
" 1855—	52,587,531 "

Not long before the first mentioned period, gold was discovered in California, and with the supply from that new source, it appears that our wants, or rather our taste for luxuries, has increased disproportionately and enormously. Here is matter for grave deliberation.—*N. American.*

Forced to Marry.—One A. LaGrange, Esq., who was recently mulcted in Albany in the sum of $9,000 damages, for a breach of promise of marriage with and seduction of Miss Elizabeth Campbell, has negotiated a marriage with the fair prosecutrix.

The London Times and its Advertising.—The advertising columns of the London Times are estimated to yield the establishment the enormous sum of $3,000,000 per annum. One firm alone pays the Times as high as $150,000 a year for advertising, and there are several business establishments that pay it over $50,000 a year for advertising alone.

European astronomers now confidently predict the re-appearance of a comet, which was looked at, in remote ages, with strong emotions and strange fears—and which has been expected, in vain, more than once in more modern times.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, Sunday morning, 20th inst., by Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. J. L. SEAWELL, of Carthage, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of N. R. Bryan, Esq.

In Randolph county, on the 20th instant, by J. White, Esq. Mr. STEPHEN HINSHAW to Miss SARAH FARLOW.

DIED,

In Bladen county, 14th inst., after a brief illness of six days at the residence of John H. Clark, Miss ABIGAIL CURRY, daughter of Neill Curry. She had been teaching School, and was taken sick on the last day of the school just as she was examining the last scholar. She was an amiable young lady, just in the prime of life, and leaves many friends and relatives to mourn her loss.—Com.

In Guilford county, on the 16th inst., of dropsy in the chest, Mrs. MARY McGAHY, aged 74 years.

At Chapel Hill, on the 13th inst., Mrs. SARAH G. BURKHEAD, wife of the Rev. L. S. Burkhead, of the N. C. Conference.

In Greensborough, on the 22d inst., of Pneumonia, W. J. B. GILLASPIE, aged 38.

In Thomasville, Davidson Co., on the 22d inst., of Consumption, Miss LOUISA SIMMONS, aged about 15 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 28.

BACON—	11½ a 12	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	37½ a 42
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13½ a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	15 a 00	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 60 a 0 00
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	10¼ a 10§	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	9½ a 10¼	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	58 a 60
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	37½ a 40
Osnaburgs	9§ a 10	Northern "	50 a 60
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 00 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	6 50 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	6 25 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	5 75 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	75 a 00	Crushed	12 a 12½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	St. Croix	11 a 12
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	11 a 12
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	11 a
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry	12 a 12½	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD—$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	0 a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARE—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We again advance prices.
Apple Brandy and Whiskey have declined.
Flour has also declined.
Turpentine—Yellow dip 1 90, virgin 1 42, scrape 90; Spirits 30.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, virgin 1 92, yellow dip 2 40, hard 1 40. No sales of spirits; market dull at former quotations. Tar 1 25. Cotton 10¾. Flour, 6 50 for cross, 6 75 for fine, $7 for super.

At New York, Southern Flour heavy, at 6 75 to 8 50. Corn 59 to 65. Middling Upland Cotton 11¼. Spirits Turpentine 38 to 39. Rosin 1 65

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. April 26.—Str Magnolia with passengers, and goods for sundry merchants.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. April 27.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for sundry merchants.

Banks's Line. April 25, Str Scottish Chief with goods for A W Steel, G McNeill, A A McKethan, D & W McLaurin.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 24.—Schr John Cadwallader from Charleston. 25.—Schr Ellen Randall fm Little River, Senora Isabel from Shallotte, Wm L Springs from Philadelphia. 26.—Schr Albion fm Jacksonville, Wake fm N York, Lizzie Russell fm Baltimore, R W Brown fm N York.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FINE lot of the latest style of MANTILLAS.
MOORE & BROTHER.
April 28. 99-3t

Peace and Plenty! Cotton selling for Ten and a half Dollars per Hundred.

"Stop, stop! John where are you going in such a hurry, are you going for the Doctor?"

"No, I am going down here two doors below S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store to get me a **SUMMER SUIT** at ***WOODWARD'S,*** the One Price Clothing Store."

Gentlemen, recollect that May Day will soon be here, and if you do not look cool on the occasion don't blame me. A. J. WOODWARD.
April 25.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford
Rail Road.

A RAIL ROAD MEETING will be held at the ***Red Banks in Robeson,*** on SATURDAY, 10th MAY. A general attendance from the Counties of Richmond and Robeson is expected.

The President of the Company has called a Meeting of the Directors at CHARLOTTE, on the 15th MAY, and it is important that all the Commissioners of Robeson should attend at this Meeting and hand in their Reports.
April 28. 99-*2t

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
April 28, 1856.

AN INSTALMENT of 5 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company is called for, payable on the 1st day of June next; and also, Monthly calls of 5 per cent., until the 1st day of January 1857, when the whole amount will be due.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
31-1tmt1857

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28. 99-

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to obtain information respecting his deceased wife's sister, supposed to be in some part of North Carolina, and who will hear of something to her advantage if she will apply to me. My wife's given name was Jane Jones. Her mother died in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C., some 25 or 30 years ago. I do not know her given name, nor that of her husband, Mr. Jones, who died before her, nor that of the only other child she left, the sister of whom I am in search. She was 5 or 6 years old at the time of her mother's death. When the mother died, she left no friend to take care of the children, and I believe that the County Commissioners took the two little girls and put them out to different families to be brought up.

Any information on the subject will be thankfully received by CHARLES LATOURELL.
Mobile, Alabama, April 16. 99-3tpd

Papers in North Carolina will confer a favor if they will give the above 1 insertion.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received a supply.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 24. 98-2t

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A
FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
SOFT WOOL AND SUMMER HATS,
in great variety.

A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 98-tf

Eighty Cents per gallon for BURNING FLUID. S. J. HINSDALE.
April 24 98-3t

JONES's Views of the Seats, Mansions, Castles, &c. of Noblemen and Gentlemen in Scotland.

The Book of Scottish Ballads.

The Scottish Gael; The Book of Ballads, by Bon Gaultier; McFingal, by Trumbull; Lillian and other Poems, by Praed; Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Ballads, by W. Harrison Ainsworth; Leigh Hunt's Stories in Verse; Allingham's Poems; Hogg's Tales; The Queens of England of the House of Hanover, by Dr. Doran; The Noctes Ambrosianæ of Blackwood; Boha's New Hand Book of Games; The War of the Allies, from the Correspondent of the London Times; Novelties, Inventions and Curiosities in Arts and Manufactures; &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
April 23.

TO PHYSICIANS.

I HAVE ON HAND A **FULL STOCK** OF
DRUGS,
Medicines and Chemicals,

Which I offer to Physicians at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State.

As to quality, I will say to my old customers that they are of the same quality which they have bought of me during the past thirteen years.

To new customers I guarantee my Drugs to be of the best quality that can be procured in the United States.

My Pharmaceutical Compounds are all made under my personal supervision.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 9. 94-4wi

GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH,

BY W. N. White of Georgia;
Courtship and Marriage, by Mrs. Hentz;
The Courtesies of Wedded Life, by Mrs. Leslie;
Harper's Classical Library, being literal translations of Cicero, Xenophon, Ceasar, Herodotus, Horace, &c.

Also, further supplies of Ernest Linwood; Hiawatha; Mrs. Hentz's Novels, 50 cts. a vol.; Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; Dossey's Choice; Trench on the Miracles; The Moral Probe; Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil, by Anthon; Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises; "Five Hundred Mistakes Corrected"; Smith's Grammar; &c., just received by
E. J. HALE SON.
April 23.

1856.
SPRING SUPPLY.
J. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.
April 19. 97-itf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

40, 80, 120 and 160 Acres

BOUGHT and the best Cash prices paid by Scott & Baldwin, Wilmington, N. C. Those who may have a Warrant will do well to see S. & B. before disposing of it.
March 26, 1856. 91-6ti

DRUGS,
Medicines, Dyes, Glass, &c.

THE Undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line, both domestic and foreign.

In offering their stock, they are enabled by important changes in their business to assure to Cash and prompt 6 months' Buyers BARGAINS in all descriptions of their goods,—the quality to be strictly as represented.

Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our Stock the most RELIABLE and POPULAR Pharmaceutical and Chemical preparations at reduced prices.

Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally will find a large supply, comprising all new and approved remedies; standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfumery, Toilette preparations, &c., which will be furnished of the best quality and at the very lowest prices.

Catalogues of prices furnished when desired, and an examination of our stock solicited.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.
March 10. 85-2mi

Harpers' Magazine for May just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

BANK OF CLARENDON,
April 9, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Balances due on Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville, will be due and payable on the FIRST MONDAY in MAY next. Subscribers will please attend to this call.
94-tf] J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, with all necessary out-houses, situated about 5 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Southern Plank Road. The situation is remarkably healthy, with a Well of Good Water in the yard, 50 feet deep. The quantity of land to be sold with it, will be made accommodating to the purchaser, from 300 to 1000 Acres, including a small tract of bottom land.

The terms will be accommodating.

DAVID MURPHY.
Cumberland county, April 8. 94-6t

SCHOOL BOOKS.

KALTSCHMIDT'S Latin Dictionary; Kendrick's Greek Ollendorff; Greenfield's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Herodotus,—Leipsic Edition; Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon; Anthon's Horace; Bullion's Latin Readers and Grammars; Morse's Geography; Goodrich's Pictorial U. States; Willard's U. States; Bullion's Eng. Grammar; Greenleaf's Arithmetics and Keys; McGuffey's Readers; Quackenbos' 1st Lessons; Comstock's Chemistry, &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 5.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington, on Monday, the 30 day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives, as matters of much importance are to be acted on.

T. B. CARR, Grand Secretary.

All persons having bills against said Chapter, are requested to forward them to the G. Secretary previous to the meeting.
Wilmington, April 7, 1856. 94-tm

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 94-tf

GREEN & WEAR,

Watch Makers, Jewellers,
AND
Metallographers,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.
April 9. 84-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
April 9. 94-y

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR
MILL STONES,

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL SIGNES,
BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

National Agricultural Warehouse,
PLOUGH MANUFACTORY,
MACHINERY DEPOT AND SEED STORE,
251 PEARL ST. near Fulton, **New York.**
JOHN JONES, Proprietor.

THE Subscriber being a practical Mechanic, and having many years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, would respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large and most complete assortment of the above Goods, which he offers for Sale at lower prices than any other House in the trade.

GUANO, BONEDUST, SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, PLASTER, AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

March 20. 91-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by
Nov. 10. W. H. CARVER.
54-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arundell.

In Duplin County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville.—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton.—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland County, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow County are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 87-3mpd

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS valuable property is now offered for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake county, at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road at Forestville and Huntsville. The Farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land—part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, 201 feet long by 53 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotery Boiler, one Foundenier machine of excellent quality, which has turned off 3400 pounds of paper within 24 hours—together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of 18 feet water. There is a large Stock House attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundant supply of the purest wash-water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet long by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has three pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent circular saw. Timber can be rafted down the river from twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.
March 10, 1856. 86-ts

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.
June 27, 1855. 13-Y

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 120 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers,
Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
March 26. 90-tf

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms,* to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS,** Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Nos. 1 and 2, which are new books, just issued, we will hand a copy gratis to any Teacher who may apply.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

BERTINI'S Piano Forte Method—new and revised edition; Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowe's Piano Forte Primmer; Accordeon, Flute, Violin and Clarionett Instructers.

Also, Music for the Piano.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 5.

Fresh Spring Goods.

J. A. PEMBERTON has just received a large and desirable Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY SILK GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Fig'd Summer Silks; Berages; Tissues; Crape de Paries; Chalies; Organdies, plain and in Robe Patterns; Embr'd, Flounced, Col'd and White Evening Dresses. A few Rich Col'd and Black Moir Antique Silks. A large and beautiful assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars, Sleeves, French Emb'd **Flirts,** Basques, &c.; Plain and Embr'd Crape Shawls—a few very superior; Embr'd Silk and Lace Mantles, &c.

Hats; Plain Straw and French Lace Bonnets; a few very superior Col'd and White Crape and Silk ditto, of the latest styles.

Particular attention is invited to a large and well assorted stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Men and Boys, made in the LATEST STYLES and WARRANTED WORKMANSHIP.

The above Stock was selected with great care, and embraces every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line. Buyers would do well to call and examine the above Stock before purchasing.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 26. 90-tf

A CARD.

MR. ARCH'D N. McDONALD (late of the firm of Shemwell & McDonald) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he is now doing business with Mr. J. A. Pemberton, where he would be pleased to have them call and see him. Mr. P. has a very desirable stock of Fresh Goods, comprising everything in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress line which he will take great pleasure in exhibiting. ARCH'D N. McDONALD.
March 26. 90-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership existing between W. F. & E. F. Moore was dissolved on the 1st March, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm will please come forward and make payment; either party is authorised to settle.

W. F. MOORE,
E. F. MOORE.

The above business will be continued by W. F. & J. J. Moore, under the name and style of MOORE & BROTHER.
March 27, 1856. 90-

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,

Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
¾ to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Fr'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Bareges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Bird Eye Linens, ¾ to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes); Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

FREIGHTING
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 78-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 2d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
Dec. 12, 1855.

GOLDSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. E. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired $851,635 66

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	$16,333 66
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 66
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 88 100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	375 42
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglane & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeil, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

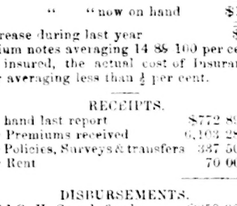
OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.
May 24, 1855. 4-Y

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1852. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain County Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.
Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all Desciptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.
Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of
DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)
Sept. 29. 40-tf

BOARDING,
PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT,
FRONT STREET.
L. MALLETT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 1, 1856. 83-2m

R. M. ORRELL,
AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant.
April 9, 1855. 90-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

New Spring Goods!
McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.
April 3. 93*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

C. BLACK
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF
Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.
Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93*3m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.
March 16, 1856. 89*tf

A CHANCE to MAKE MONEY

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anybody like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day, some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1223 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.
April 12. 95*3pd

New Goods

At the New Building near Liberty Point.

WM. MACINTYRE has open and for sale a Fine Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
Hats and Bonnets;
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
Hardware;
Table and Pocket Cutlery;
A full stock of
GROCERIES.
PLOWS AND PLOW-CASTINGS.
April 14, 1856. 95-3w

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL
FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS, N. C.

THIS well known Hotel the Dining House for the passengers going North and South and the Office of the stage lines to Fayetteville, Lumberton and Conwayboro', is located immediately on the Wil. & Man. Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., sixty-three miles south of Wilmington. The House is entirely new, and furnish'd with new furniture, in a style inferior to no establishment of the kind in the South. The facilities afforded for communication with Wilmington and Charleston twice a day, enables the Proprietress to procure for her table, every delicacy, and to spare no expense shall be spared to maintain the extensive reputation of the culinary department of her house.

The BAR is supplied with the most superior brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and is under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with his business. The Stage for Lumberton and Fayetteville leaves this house Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, P. M., immediately after the arrival of the Northern and Southern Trains. The Conway Stage leaves the same days at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passengers on the Cars have sufficient time to dine, and those stopping over will find attentive servants at the platform to take charge of their baggage.

The efforts of the subscriber to contribute to the comfort of her guests heretofore, warrant her in the assurance that a generous public will assist in sustaining her house.

Comfortable and convenient arrangements are made for families wishing to spend the summer in the country. Persons wishing to remain over night, and thereby avoiding the night travelling on the cars, will find every thing in readiness for their reception.

M. A. BROTHERS.
Fair Bluff, April 5. 95-2m

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 JUNIPER LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid. G. H. MAKEPEACE.
March 27, 1856. 91-3m

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing,** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75tf

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Oak Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES.
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO
Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,
And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are lighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the ut